

May 2006



Noise

Mitigation Monitoring Report

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Hot Button Issues!

Sun Country Airlines

Most compliant airline this month

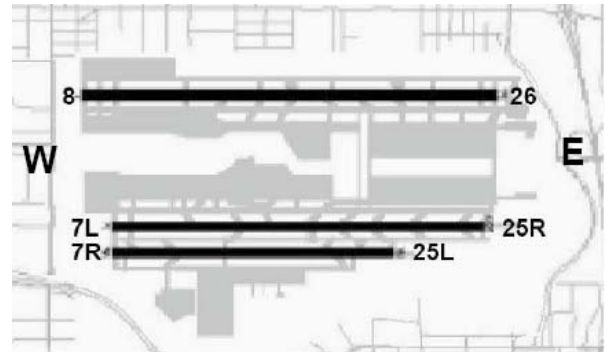
Noise monitors in Tempe continue to show monthly increases in average Ldn noise exposure levels in areas inside and outside the 65 DNL contour line for Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport



Tempe Aviation Commission

1. Introduction

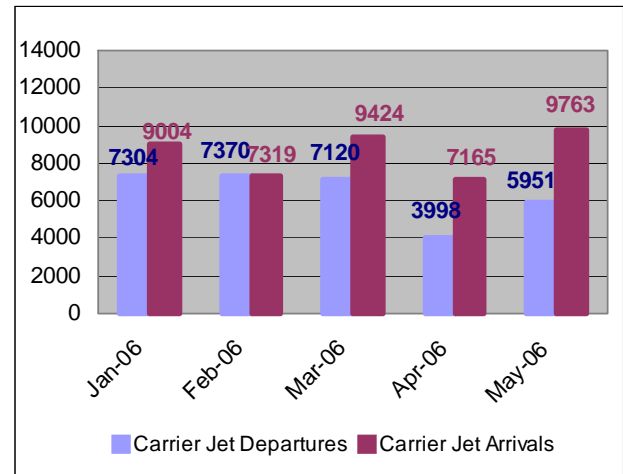
This report is assembled for the Tempe Aviation Commission (TAVCO) to monitor the monthly compliance of operations at Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport with certain noise mitigation flight procedures over the City of Tempe, see Appendix 1 to this report. TAVCO consists of 13 Tempe residents appointed by the Tempe Mayor with approval of the City Council to assist and advice on aviation noise and other issues relating to the Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport. The City of Tempe is located directly east of the Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport. The airport has 3 parallel runways and is owned and operated by the City of Phoenix.



2. Aircraft Operations

Carrier Aircraft

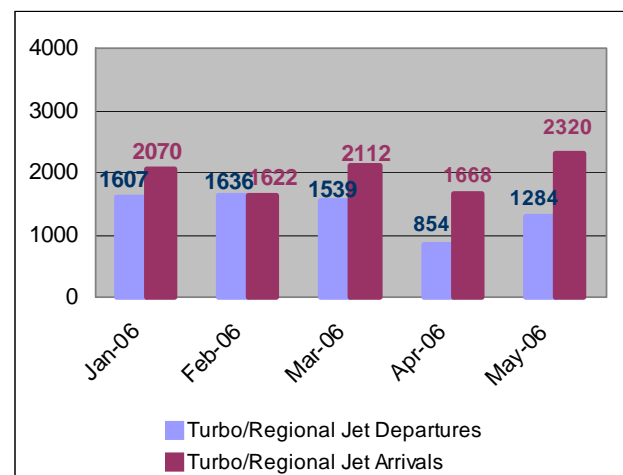
The number of large carrier jets departing to the east during the month of May 2006 increased 48.9% compared to April 2006¹. Carrier arrival operations from the east towards the west decreased 36.3% compared to arrival operations in April 2006.



Regional Jets & Large Turboprop Aircraft

Regional jets and large turboprop departures towards the east increased 50.4% in May 2006 compared to April 2006. The number of regional jets and large turboprop aircraft arriving from the east increased by 39.1% compared to the previous month.

Of all jet and large turboprop departures to the east, 246 departures or 3.3% occurred between 0:00 and 6:00 a.m. 0.7% or 91 of all jet and large turboprop arrivals from the east occurred between these early hours.



¹ Operation data from April 10th through April 16th, 2006 were not available for this statistic.

3. Noise

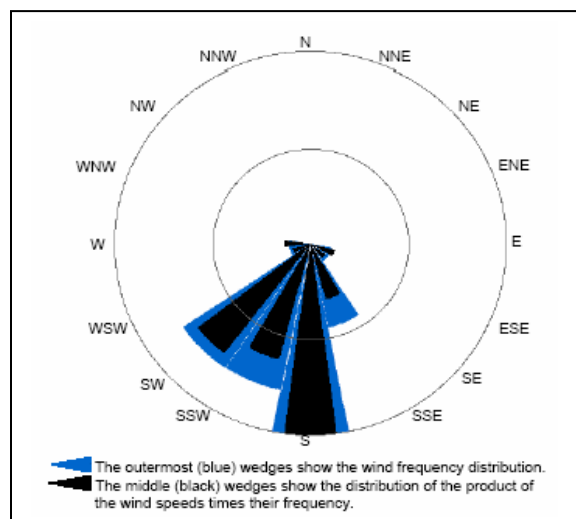
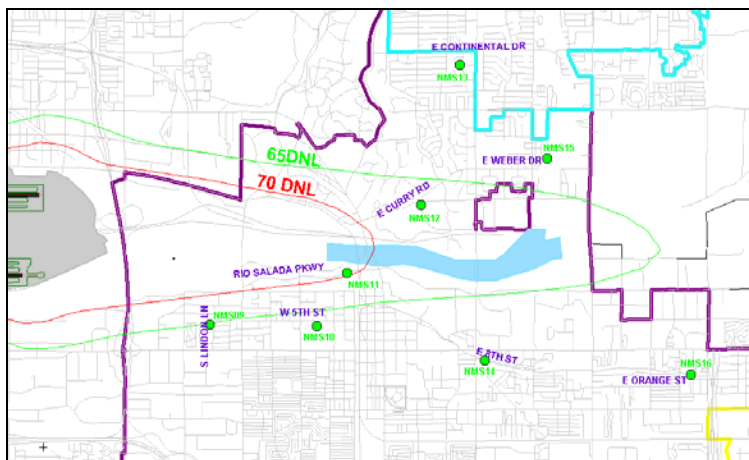
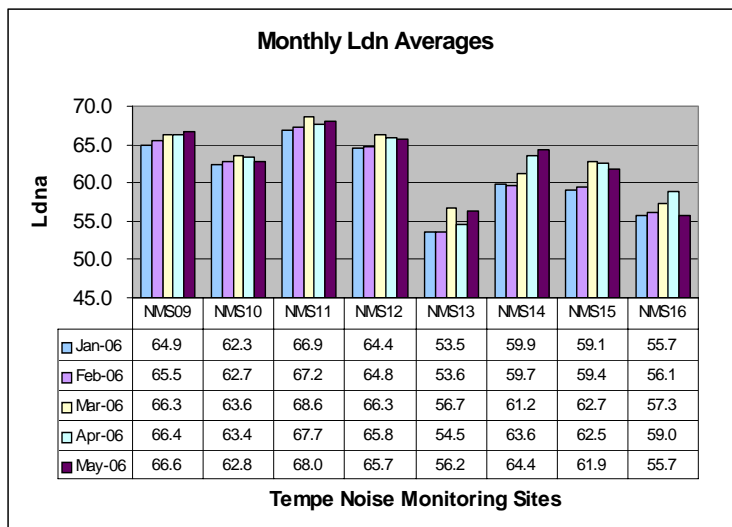
Noise monitors both inside the 65 - 70 DNL noise contour lines in Tempe and outside these lines continue to register incremental increases in monthly energy levels (LdnA). NMS 9, the monitoring site in Tempe located closest to the Sky Harbor runways at Lindon Lane close to Cook College and Theological School and NMS 14 located at 8th Street east of Rural Rd. at the Dos Gringos restaurant parking lot, have both had a steady climb in monthly LdnA values so far this year. In May 2006 the maximum level of 73.2 LdnA was registered at NMS 9. Average levels at NMS 16, the monitor located in site in Escalante Park dropped to 55.7 LdnA, same level as registered in January 2006.

4. Weather

On a daily average the stronger winds at the airport were mainly coming from the south and southwest. Hourly wind speeds up to 27 knots registered May 22, 2006 at 12:00 a.m. from the south.

Aircraft deviations during hours when cross winds exceeded 10 knots were excluded from calculations of compliance rates for this month. Deviations that occurred within the following hours have been excluded:

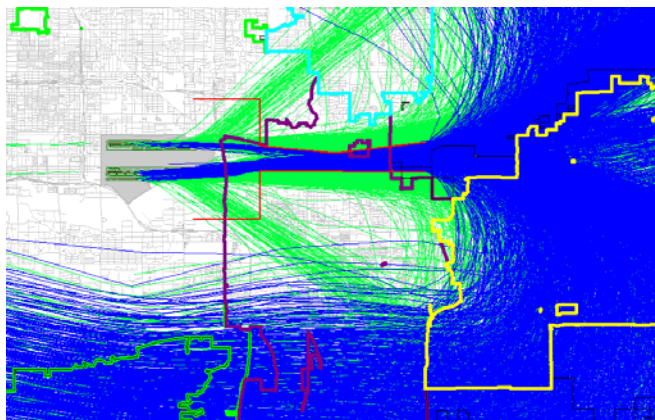
05/04/2006	10:00, 11:00
05/11/2006	08:00
05/16/2006	10:00, 11:00, 17:00, 19:00, 20:00, 21:00
05/17/2006	08:00, 09:00, 17:00, 19:00, 22:00
05/21/2006	14:00, 15:00, 16:00
05/22/2006	8:00
05/27/2006	10:00, 11:00



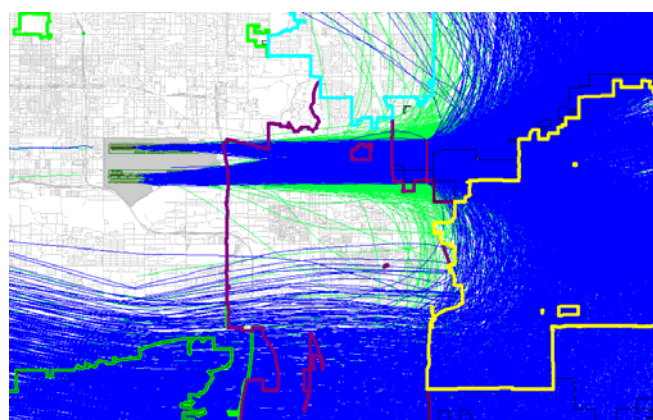
5. Departure Compliance

Compliance Rates

Including the large turboprop aircraft, which routinely are routed on approximate departure angles of 120° towards the southeast and 60° towards the northeast, **68.5%** of all jet and larger turboprop aircraft departures to the east complied with the Tempe Corridor during the month of May 2006. 95.9% of the jets complied with the Phoenix 4 DME gate. Departures by large turboprop aircraft are not included in the Phoenix gate compliance rate.



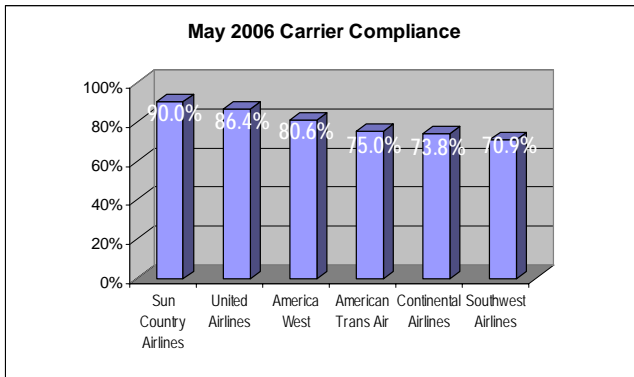
Flight tracks inside the Tempe Corridor are depicted in blue.



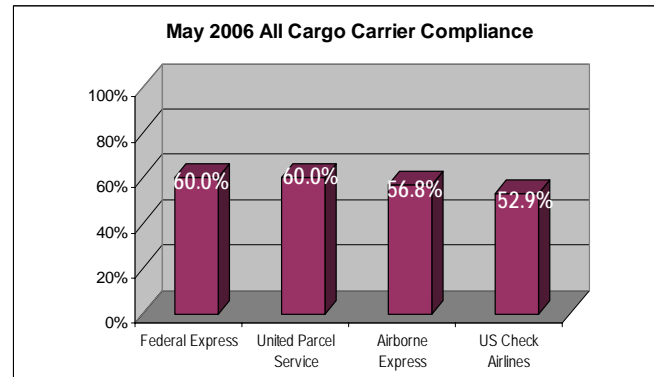
Flight tracks inside the Phoenix Gate are depicted in blue.

Carrier	ICAO Code	%	Carrier	ICAO Code	%	Carrier	ICAO Code	%
American Airlines	AAL	43.9	Custom Air Transport	CTT	66.7	Northwest Airlines	NWA	45.0
Airborne Express	ABX	56.8	Delta Airlines	DAL	31.0	Flight Options	OPT	19.4
Air Canada	ACA	100.0	Executive Jet Aviation	EJA	52.8	Pace Airlines	PCE	40.0
Ameriflight	AMF	60.0	Executive Jet Management	EJM	0.0	Presidential Air	PRD	100.0
American Trans Air	AMT	75.0	Federal Express	FDX	60.0	Sun Country Airlines	SCX	90.0
Aero Mexico	AMX	40.0	Frontier Airlines	FFT	35.6	Sky West	SKW	67.5
Alaska Airlines	ASA	65.9	Citation Chares	FIV	33.3	Southwest Airlines	SWA	70.9
Mesa Airlines	ASH	67.5	Hawaiian Airlines	HAL	51.9	Swift Air	SWQ	36.4
America West	AWE	80.6	Hop-A-Jet	HPJ	0.0	TAG Aviation	TAG	50.0
British Airways	BAW	100.0	JetBlue	JBU	85.7	Sunset Aviation	TWY	0.0
Miami Air	BSK	33.3	Kalitta	KFS	0.0	United Airlines	UAL	86.4
Continental Express	BTA	53.1	Kitty Hawk Air Cargo	KHA	69.6	United Parcel Service	UPS	60.0
Capital Cargo International	CCI	100.0	Flexjet	LXJ	50.0	US Airways	USA	28.2
Champion Air	CCP	60.0	Midwest Express	MEP	50.0	US Check Airlines	USC	52.9
Continental	COA	73.8	GA	N	39.8	Corporate Flight	VHT	100.0

Top Airlines



Among the airlines with 10 or more departures to the east during the month of May 2006, 6 had 71% or more of their aircraft stay within the Tempe Corridor. In April 2006, the top 6 airlines had 69% or more of their aircraft comply with the Tempe Corridor.



The compliance rates for the top all cargo airlines with more than 10 departures to the east during the month of May, 2006 were better than the previous month, when the top 3 had between 38% to 53% of their aircraft comply with the Tempe Corridor

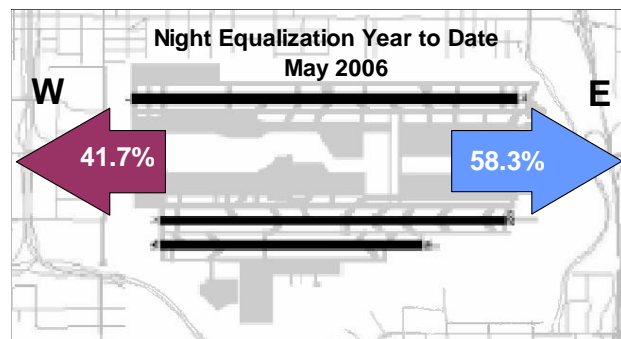
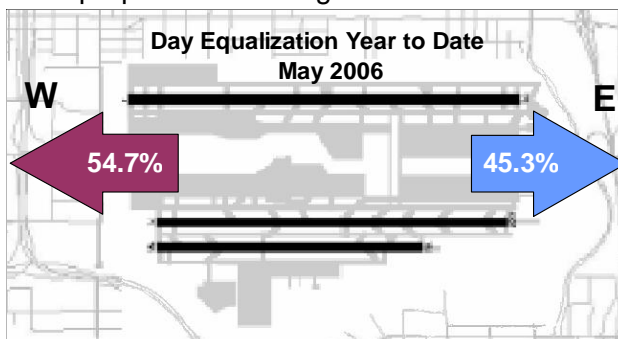
Total number of deviations from the Tempe Corridor for this month was 2353. 3 airlines had about 60% of all deviations of the corridor; Southwest Airlines had 27.4%, America West Airlines 17.2% and Mesa Airlines 15.7%. These airlines had 72.6% of all jet and large turboprop aircraft departures towards the east this month.

Notices of Deviations

The City of Phoenix issues Notice of Deviation (NOD) to airlines and operators of smaller jet aircraft if any of their jets fails to comply with the 4DME Gate. Because no data has been received on notices this month, the report does not include information on how airlines compare as to the number of notices received relative to the number of east departures for each airline, and to the total number of notices issued.

6. East/West Departure Split

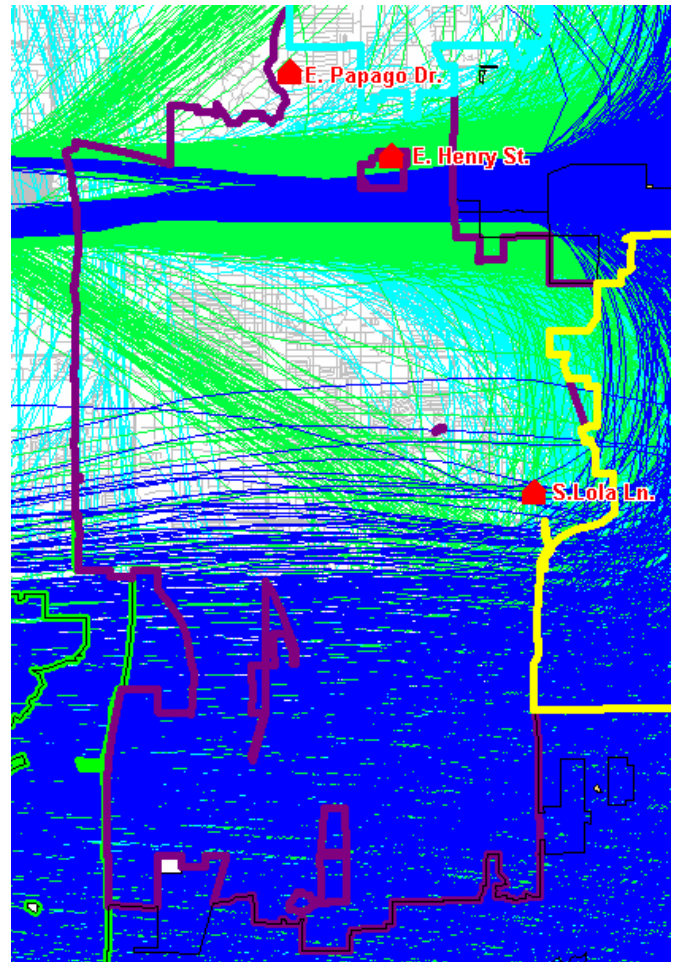
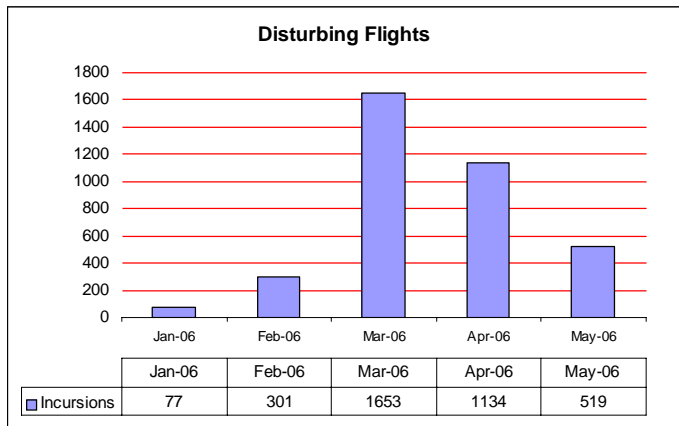
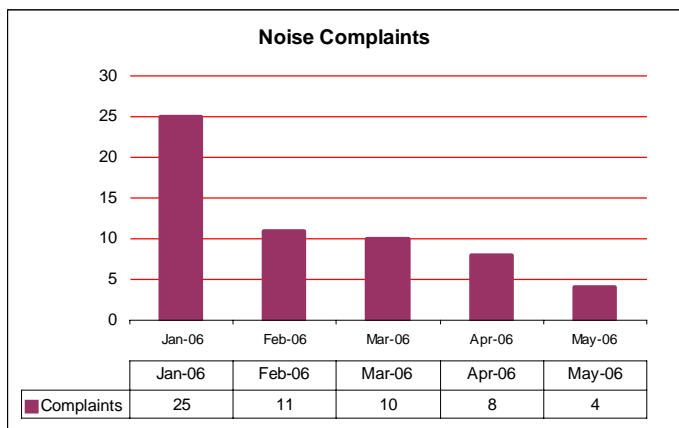
The split in jet and large commuter aircraft departures to the east and west of the Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport is generally not as favorable for Tempe during the nighttime hours compared to daytime hours. As of May 2006 58.3% of all nighttime and 45.3% of all daytime departures by jet and large turboprop aircraft have gone towards the east over the last 12 months.



Day and nighttime departures are generated by a query covering day + evening hours and nighttime hours. Day = 7: 00 a.m. to 9:59:59 p.m. local time and Night = 9:59:59 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.

7. Complaints

During May 2006, 4 residents filed 4 noise complaints with the City of Tempe. 99.2% of all reported disturbing flights coming from the same household. Most of these flights were carrier arrival traffic over north parts of Tempe. News and air ambulance helicopters transitioning through Class B airspace going south down Price Road and Superstition Freeway at very low altitudes were also reported. One of the 4 complaints was from a resident in east Mesa reporting a huge aircraft over South 80th Street with very loud engine settings.



Green flight tracks = Departures outside the Tempe Corridor
 Blue flight tracks = Departures inside the Tempe Corridor
 Turquoise flight tracks = Arrivals
 Address of resident that filed complaints =

8. Unresolved Issues

- Input to the Finance & Aviation Council Committee on a list of aviation issues suggested by citizens at the April 2006 Tempe Town Hall meeting for the committee's work plan.
- Review of FAA documents received by the City of Tempe after submitting a FOIA on the suspension of the side step visual approach procedure to Runway 25L.
- Difference between Tempe's "4 DME corridor" and Phoenix's "4 DME Gate", Appendix 1 p. 9

Intergovernmental Agreement on Noise Mitigation Flight Procedures

The IGA on Noise Mitigation Flight Procedures

In 1994 the City of Phoenix and the City of Tempe agreed to continue noise mitigation flight procedures already in use over Tempe:

- Have jets and large aircraft depart to the east over the Salt River:
- Equalize the noise burden from jets and large aircraft departures between east and west during daytime and nighttime hours on an annual basis.

The agreement also introduced a new procedure for mitigation noise from arriving aircraft:

- Make use of a side-step maneuver to land jets and large aircraft on the new third runway (25L) from the east. The City of Tempe had prior to the agreement challenged the plans for the construction of a third runway because of inadequate assessment of the environmental impacts, and agreed to settle the legal challenge in exchange for an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) on noise mitigation flight procedures with the City of Phoenix².

The Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport part 150 Noise Compatibility Study

The City of Phoenix also agreed to submit an update to the F.A.R. Part 150 Noise Compatibility Plan and Program for the Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport to the FAA no later than start of operation on the new 3rd runway. The completed update of September 2000 was sent to the FAA for approval after being approved by the Phoenix Advisory Aviation Board and the Phoenix City Council. Prior to updating the elements of the plan, the FAA had reviewed new noise exposure contour map forecasts that the City of Phoenix had completed in March of 2000. The FAA announced that it had received the September 2000 study in March 2001, and approved it in October of 2001 with effective date September 7, 2001. Inaugural flights from the 3rd runway started October 5, 2000, after which the airport closed the runway temporarily to complete installation of runway lights. A few weeks later the 3rd runway was in regular use. The September 2000 update included the following recommendations on noise mitigation flight procedures to the east:

- Continue the runway use program calling for the equalization of departure operations to the east and west both daytime and nighttime.
- Continue the 4 DME departure route procedure which overflies the Salt River by all jets and large propeller aircraft departing Runways 8 and 7L
- Implement the 4 DME departure route procedure for all jets and large propeller aircraft departing Runway 7R.
- Establish a side-step approach to Runway 25L for noise abatement.

The study also recommended directing (smaller) propeller aircraft departing Runway 7R to turn to a 120 degree heading upon reaching the end of the runway to concentrate traffic over commercial/industrial corridor of Interstate 10 southeast of the airport.

The 4-DME procedure

The 1993 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

According to the 1993 EIS, which among other planned improvements included the construction of a third runway, departures to the east from the new runway would follow the so-called "One-DME" Standard Instrument Departure procedure (SID) similar to the SID already in use by aircraft departing to the east from the airport³.

Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport to the east keep to the Salt riverbed and avoid flying over populated areas in Tempe.

² Maricopa Recorder: 9/28/1994, reference number 94-0706551

³ Source: Final Environmental Impact Statement Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport Master Plan Update Improvements, November 1993, Section 5.



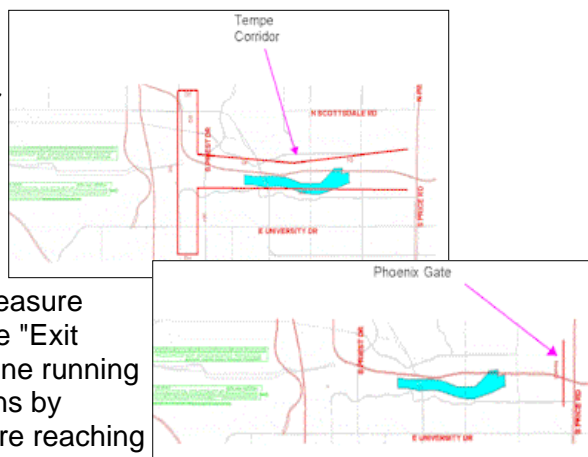
North Runway 8L (Now 8): "Fly heading 0850 to intercept PHX-075, across PXR R-350 at or below 3,000'. At 4 DME east of PHX VORTAC, turn right/left"
 Center Runway 8R (Now 7L): "Fly direct PHX VORTAC, cross PHR at or below 3,000'. Proceed via PHX R-075 to 4 DME east, turn right/left" (FAA SW-1 of August 10, 2000)

The 1994 Record of Decision

The continued use of the "One-DME procedure was also stated in the Record of Decision (ROD) for the final EIS, where the FAA approved the 1989 master plan update that included the plans for a third runway. When Phoenix and Tempe signed the Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) on noise mitigation flight procedures over Tempe, the FAA reaffirmed its commitment to uphold these procedures⁴. The "One-DME procedure" became the "4-DME procedure" when a navigational aid (VORTAC) was moved closer to the airport.

Measure for Departure Procedure Compliance

Based on the 4-DME Standard Instrument Departure procedure (SID) TAVCO proposed a corridor over the river bed of the Salt River to measure how jet aircraft and large turboprop aircraft⁵ complied with the "4-DME procedure" using the Noise and Flight Track Monitoring System that Phoenix had agreed to install. This proposal was adopted by the Tempe City Council, but was rejected by the City of Phoenix. The airport use a vertical line to measure compliance of jet departures called the "4-DME Gate" or the "Exit Window Only Gate", which is a 5,500 feet long imaginary line running north south at 4-DME or approximately at Price Road. Turns by carrier jets north or south away from the Salt riverbed before reaching this line, or failures to stay inside the north or south end of this line are registered and in a compiled format submitted to the airlines in a "Notice of Deviation" letter from the airport administration. Deviations influenced by local weather conditions are excluded from the notification procedure⁶.



This report compares departure compliance using the Tempe Corridor and the Phoenix "4-DME Gate" or "Exit Window Only Gate", and for the Tempe Corridor measure includes large turboprop aircraft because they are part of the 1994 agreement. Since the implementation of the "4-DME Gate" deviation standard for large carriers in 1997, the main issue of concern has been how well these aircraft on departure from

⁴ The FAA made an amendment dated September 13, 1994 to the original ROD of January 18, 2004, where it reaffirmed its commitment to noise mitigation measures described on page 15 in the original ROD.

⁵ Aircraft certified and operated according to Title 14 FAR Part 121 or 135 with gross weight exceeding 12,500 pounds

⁶ Copy of Last Notice of Deviation notification received by the City of Tempe was dated November 2, 2005, due to staffing changes in the Phoenix Aviation Department.

Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport to the east keep to the Salt riverbed and avoid flying over populated areas in Tempe.

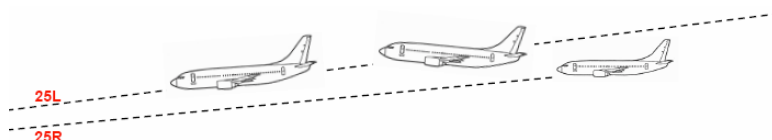
The "Side Step" procedure

This is a noise mitigating procedure for jets and large turboprop aircraft that approach Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport from the east to land on the third runway, Runway 25L.



Upon clearance from PHX air traffic control the pilot would stay on the approach path to the center runway, Runway 25R, until approximately 3 NM from the runway end or abeam Sun Devil Stadium at Mill Avenue in Tempe when the pilot would direct the aircraft from a stabilized approach to the center runway towards the left and line up for landing on Runway 25L. The side step procedure intended to keep large aircraft approaches over the river bed as long as possible before they close in towards noise sensitive areas in downtown Tempe south of the riverbed. However, on March 27, 2002 the FAA suspended implementation of a charted "side step" procedure because of flight safety concerns. Presently the FAA is clearing jets and large turboprop aircraft for straight-in approaches to Runway 25L from the east. The FAA has indicated to TAVCO that there were 4 contributing factors that led to negative effects on flight safety and the decision to suspend the side step procedure:

1. The destabilizing effect on the approach.
2. The inability to intercept the glide slope for the third runway.
3. Computer reprogramming going on in the cockpit.
4. Loss of visual reference, particularly at night (Sun Devil Stadium not always being lit).



Because the threshold for Runway 25L is located farther west than the threshold for Runway 25R, the glide slope is higher up than the glide slope to Runway 25R. Using the Runway 25R glide slope a pilot would need to apply power and both turn and climb close to landing to intercept the glide slope for Runway 25L when executing the side step maneuver.

The Departure Split (Equalization)

This procedure attempts to disperse evenly on an annual basis the noise impact from eastbound and westbound jet and large turboprop aircraft departures between Tempe and Phoenix during day and nighttime hours

